

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 8th July, 1882.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Oudh Punch* of the 4th July contains a picture in which the ambassadors of the European Powers at Constantinople are represented as having the heads of men and bodies of serpents, and the Sultan as a mendicant standing in front of them. He is naked and his hair reaches the ground; his arms are raised over his head, and he holds a broom, called Disunion, in his hands, and is about to strike the ambassadors with the broom. The letter-press is:—"God helps those who help themselves."

Circulation,  
524 copies.

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 3rd July states that some of the leading papers of England, such as the *Times*, the *Daily News*, &c., have made just and sensible comments on the late Resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of local self-government. But we are surprised to see that the *Statesman* has remarked that natives are not yet fit for local self-government. Such an opinion is the more to be regretted coming as it does from a contemporary which professes itself to be a

Circulation,  
750 copies.



friend of India. If natives are incompetent, we ask, who conducted the administration in India before the establishment of British rule in the country? It is generally admitted that Akbar's administration was as good as, if not better than, British administration. Are the natives, who managed the affairs of the whole empire so well in Akbar's time, now unfit even for local self-government, especially when they have made considerable progress in education and civilization under British rule?

Circulation,  
620 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 8th July says that there has not hitherto been a sufficient fall of rain in some places. If more rain does not fall within the next two or three weeks, the next kharif crop will seriously suffer. The question of the construction of a canal in Oudh has repeatedly engaged the attention of Government, but it is to be regretted that no action has hitherto been taken in the matter. If the proposed Sarda canal project were executed, a large part of the province would be supplied with a good means of irrigation.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The Agra correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* (Delhi) of the 30th June complains that the wife and the daughter of Salig Ram, the late Judicial Muharrir at Agra, sentenced to imprisonment, were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the 14th June, on the charge that they must have known all about the missing files. It is to be regretted that even respectable women are now sentenced to imprisonment on such unfounded charges.

Circulation,  
524 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* of the 4th July complains that no further promotion is given to Kanungos. They remain Kanungos to the end of their lives.

Circulation,  
1,100 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 29th June complains that a member of a municipal committee in the Panjab is also a servant of that committee on Rs. 12-5.



month ; but according to the provisions of the Panjab Municipal Act no municipal commissioner ought to obtain any benefit from that municipal committee of which he is a member.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 5th July contains a picture in which the wealth of the Panjab is represented as a cow. A cultivator, plaintiff, holds the cow by the horns and tries to pull her towards him, and a cultivator, defendant, pulls her by the tail in the opposite direction, while the Government, in the shape of a European, and a pleader are busy milking her.

Litigation in the Panjab.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 1st July, in regard to the language controversy, says that every country has

Circulation,  
440 copies

Hindi versus Urdu.

its own language and its own character. Arabic written in Arabic character is the language of Arabia ; English written in English character is the language of England, and so forth. Likewise, Hindi written in Hindi character is the language of India. But it should be also observed that in India every conqueror has introduced his own language. When the Hindus held the supremacy, Hindi was the court language. When the Musalmans conquered the country, Persian came into vogue. When the supremacy of India passed into the hands of Englishmen, they adhered for some time to Persian, but latterly they substituted Urdu, i.e., Hindi written in Persian character, for Persian. This change provoked a loud clamour. Similarly the language controversy is now conducted with great warmth and vigour. The arguments urged both in favour of Hindi and Urdu are equally plausible, and it is difficult to give the preference to one over the other. In our opinion, the best thing would be to encourage the writing of the vernacular in the Roman character. Such a change appears to us to be inevitable. It would be in accordance with usage to which we have referred above, and also recommends itself on other

Circulation,  
250 copies

Circulation,  
250 copies

Circulation,  
250 copies



grounds. The editor also expresses approval of the proposal, and remarks that it seems to be the only way of settling the controversy.

The *Ashrafu-l-Akhbār* (Delhi) of the 1st July, the *Riyāzu-l-Akhbār* (Ghazipur) of the 2nd July, and the *Akmalu-l-Akhbār* (Delhi) of the 4th July, have published articles in favour of Urdu. The *Hindi Pradīp* (Allahabad) for June has an article in favour of Hindi.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabīru-l-Mulk* (Bhupal) of the 2nd July states that Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and the Political Agent at Bhupal, is a very just and liberal-minded officer.

During his late visit to Bhupal he strictly ordered his followers to take things from traders by the weights in use in British India and also to make payments in coin in use in British India. Our Sihor correspondent has informed us that our Political Agent also has issued strict orders to his office clerks and servants that when they are on tour with him they should always pay full price for everything they purchase, and that in future price should be paid even for such things as grass, fuel, earthen pots, &c., which were hitherto supplied gratis to his camp by the State. The Political Agents in other States should follow his example in this matter.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sāhas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 5th July, writing from Naini Tal, states that the wives of the native clerks are exposed to great inconvenience at Naini Tal. They have to remain pent up in their houses like prisoners throughout the day. The municipal bye-laws add to their difficulties. Formerly prostitutes lived in the bazar situated to the north-west of the tank. But when many men with their families took their abode there, prostitutes gradually abandoned the place and



put up to the south-west of the tank. As the Municipal Committee has been put to a great expense in effecting some improvements consequent on the landslip of 18th September, 1880, it resolved to increase the house tax. The landlords said that when prostitutes lived in the bazar their houses fetched better rent, and that they would not be able to pay the increased tax until prostitutes were again permitted to live there. The Municipal Committee cares only for money. It has granted permission to prostitutes to live in the bazar. Those men who have brought their families with them have been put to great inconvenience owing to the neighbourhood of prostitutes. The Government should see to this. As everything is dear at Naini Tal, the lowly-paid clerks of the Government offices are in great distress. Lord Ripon, who is a liberal-minded man, suggested a scale of deputation allowance which was more favorable to them. This was in the time of Sir George Couper. As that scale was unfavorable to highly-paid Europeans, the Secretaries to the Local Government did not approve of it, and secretly sent up their own proposals to the Supreme Government. The Governor-General was not satisfied with those proposals, and sent a letter, couched in mild terms, to the late Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. He became angry with his Secretary. Another scale was prepared, but it in no way improved the position of lowly-paid clerks. The clerks lately submitted a petition to the new Lieutenant-Governor through the proper channel on the subject. But the subordinate officers have relegated it to the pigeon-hole. The natives are very unfortunate. It is difficult to say how long they will have to suffer from the oppression of subordinate officers.

The *Bhārati Vilās* (Agra) of the 5th July, in its local

A railway inspecting Engineer fined two annas by the Magistrate of Agra on the charge of assault on a native.

news column, states that on the 27th June a railway inspecting Engineer was sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of two annas on the charge

Circulation,  
125 copies.



of committing an assault on a native. This is really what is meant by justice! Why did the Magistrate take so much trouble in trying the case? The law requires that every offender should be fined according to his means. Can a fine of two annas have any deterrent effect on an offender whose salary amounts to five thousand rupees a year? He must feel shame in giving such a small sum even to a beggar. The fact of the matter is that the accused was a European. The accuser must congratulate himself that the Magistrate did not punish him for his audacity in prosecuting a European.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
1,100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 29th June, who lately had occasion to make a journey by the Panjab Northern State Railway starting from the Badamibagh Station at 3 P. M. on the 15th June, makes the following complaints in regard to the management of that railway :—

(1) There is no wooden railing in front of the window of the booking-office at the Badamibagh Station, as at other stations, to prevent a rush of men at the window. A railing should be erected in order that men may go to the window by one way and go out by the other.

(2) At the Badamibagh Station the writer saw that when all the passengers had obtained tickets, they were ordered to go to the platform by a door. As they passed through the door, the booking-clerk punched their tickets. They had to stand for twelve or fourteen minutes on the platform before the train arrived. As the platform is not covered, the passengers, and especially the women, who were almost all of them bare-footed, were exposed to great inconvenience from the sun. The booking-clerk should either punch the tickets at the passengers' shed and allow the passengers to remain there till the arrival of the train, or if he wishes to punch the tickets at the platform door, as at present, he should commence the work only four or five minutes before the arrival of the train.



(3) The clocks have not been so placed at the stations on this line that passengers can see them from the carriages.

(4) A passenger who started from Badamibagh asked for water at every station where the train halted, but only got it at the Kamoki station just as the train was about to start. When he asked the water-carrier why he was so late, he replied that he had been placing bags in the train. Some better arrangements should be made for the supply of water in the hot weather. At the Gujranwalla Station a European passenger asked a railway chaprasi for soda-water; the chaprasi at once searched for the man who sold it and brought him to the European. Had a native asked the chaprasi to do anything, it is not difficult to guess what answer the chaprasi would have given him. The railway servants should attend to the wants of native passengers as readily as to those of Europeans.

noted  
1100 copies

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 30th June states that the railway authorities place the lowest classes of people, such as shoe-makers, sweepers, &c., in the same carriage with the Hindu and Musal-

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The higher and lower caste passengers placed indiscriminately in the same carriages by railway servants.

man passengers. This is a source of great dissatisfaction to the latter. The Hindus regard the touch of a shoe-maker or sweeper as unholy according to their religious prejudices. The Musalmans also equally hate his touch. If the railway companies remedied the evil, they would not only earn the gratitude of the higher classes of the community, but would also consult their own interests. There must be many men who refrain from travelling by railway owing to that evil. It would be a good thing if men of different castes were seated separately. At all events, one carriage should be reserved for the lowest classes of passengers, such as shoe-makers, sweepers, &c., in each train.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 29th June says that cholera generally breaks out at this time of the year owing to want of sanitary arrangements, Moradabad.

Circulation,  
130 copies.



good sanitary arrangements. Now that the rains have set in, it is high time that the municipal committee of Moradabad should be up and doing. All the wells of the town should be cleared. The cultivation of *juar*, melon and *khara* crops should be prohibited within municipal limits. The sweepers do not properly clean the private drains and latrines. If any person takes his sweeper to task for not doing his work properly, the latter gives him impertinent answers. If he dismisses him and engages another sweeper in his place, the former quarrels with the latter and prevents him from doing the work. Respectable persons prefer to pocket insults to resorting to criminal courts against such low people. The police should not only see to the cleanliness of principal streets and roads, but also to that of bye-lanes and private latrines.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 1st July says that a contemporary has published an account of a religious quarrel which is said to have taken place between the Hindus and Musalmans at Ajmere on the 29th ultimo. When on the evening of that day a Brahmin was making preparations to recite his sacred book at a house near the Workshop, two Musalmans came to him and told him to postpone his recital, as they were going to hold a *Maulūd*\*. He replied that if they had told him so the preceding day, he would have made some arrangements about it. On this they silently went away and engaged in celebrating their *Maulūd*. As soon as the Hindus rang the bell and sounded the conch, some Musalmans left their own meeting, entered the house in which the Hindus were performing their religious ceremonies, beat them, threw away their idol, and broke their conch and bell. The Hindus have instituted a prosecution against them.

Circulation,  
1,100 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 29th June states that there is a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, named *Shāh Daula*, at the so-called *Shah Daula's* mine in the Panjab.

\* *Maulūd* is a religious meeting at which a *Maulvi* reads an account of the birth of Muhammad.



Gujrat in the Panjab. When any woman in that province has no child, she goes to the tomb, appeals to the saint to shake off her cause of barrenness, and vows to offer her first-born to him in return. The parents dedicate their first-born to the service of the saint according to their promise. These children have very small heads and are called Shah Daula's mice. Beggars take these children from the guardians of the tomb and bring them up. The children are devoid of reason and are quite unable to speak. When they are grown up, the beggars starve them for some days and teach them to make certain movements with their hands to suit their purposes. When they have learnt these movements, they carry them with them, begging alms from door to door. These so-called mice receive most cruel treatment at the hands of their masters. The latter supply them with no covering for their heads and feet to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather, do not properly feed them, and cruelly beat them. It is surprising that the British Government, which has adopted measures to check cruelty even to animals, has as yet done nothing to rescue these unfortunate human beings from the hands of their heartless masters. Arrangements should be made for their support from the income of the endowment attached to the tomb in question, or the municipal committee of Gujrat should establish a poor-house for them. If neither of these courses is practicable, they should be kept at the Lahore poor-house.

The *Akhbar-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 1st July states that it is to be regretted that, although  
 Some roads in Oudh not yet metalled. Oudh has been under British administration for the last 26 or 27 years, the road leading from Lucknow *via* Kursi to Mahmudabad and the road leading from Kursi to Nawabganj have not yet been metalled. This is the more surprising as the Government levies a special road cess from landholders. A large grain traffic is carried on along the roads in question, but they become very bad during the rains. Rain makes large holes in them. Cattle

Circulation,  
100 copies.

not allowed  
100 copies



often fall into these holes and have their legs broken. By neglecting such roads, European officers make themselves liable to the charge that they look to their own convenience and metal only those roads on which they have occasion to ride or drive. Moreover, it is surprising that while the district officers are so anxious to have trees planted within municipal limits, they have not yet planted trees along the roads in the interior of the country, nor have they ordered the landholders to do so. Trees are most needed in the interior of the country for the protection of the traveller from the inclemencies of the weather.

Circulation,  
200 copies

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for June (received on the 8th July) states that strangers who have not seen Allahabad may imagine that, as it is the capital of the North-Western Provinces, it must be a beautiful city like Calcutta or Bombay. But it is really in a bad condition. The first thing which a stranger meets on his entering the city is the meat-market, where flayed animals, which are disgusting to the sight, are to be seen hanging at the stalls. The principal street is not maintained in good order. In the hot weather the people are exposed to inconvenience in that street from dust, and in rainy weather from mud. Likewise the Mirganj and Johnstoneganj road is covered with deep mud during the rains. Byelanes are not properly cleaned. No arrangements have yet been made for lighting the town. Gambling is at present so much on the increase that one or two gaming-houses exist in every part of the town. Gold and silver brokers greatly cheat ignorant persons with the connivance of the police. There are many monkeys here, and as the roofs of houses are generally covered with tiles, they do great damage. It behoves Mr. Patterson to endeavour to remedy all these evils.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 1st	July 2nd	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	June 30th & 3rd	3rd & 6th respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	28th	3rd	196 "
4	<i>Asir-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	30th	"	100 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Hussain	July 4th	"	100 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Khán.	June 28th, 1st & 5th July.	2nd, 4th, & 8th respectively.	1,800 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal.	July 1st	July 3rd	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamim</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chaud	"	4th	125 "
9	<i>Almanak-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-i-din	4th	8th	84 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute</i>	Aligarh	Urdu & Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	1st & 4th	2nd & 6th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almanak Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	3rd	7th	80 copies.
12	<i>Asfahan-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chander Lal	1st	6th	135 "
13	<i>Asfahan-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	5th	9th	425 copies (including 300 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Aryo Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi, Urdu	Bi-monthly.	Bekhtwar Singh	June 30th	July 2nd	102 "



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	COPIES TAKEN.
							1882.	1882.
15	Ashraf-i-Sunnat	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Muhammad Husain, For March	...	July 2nd	250 copies.
16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	...	July 1st	100 "
17	Bihar-i-Hind	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Jwala Datta	...	June 30th	...
18	Bihar-i-Vilas	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Bhagwan Das	...	April 15th & 5th July.	...
19	Bihar-i-Gazette	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	...	July 3rd	...
20	Dakshin-i-Quicari	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	...	1st	...
21	Dakshin-i-Standard	Bampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain, May	...	29th & 3rd	...
22	Dakshin-i-Mah	Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Amjad Ali	...	July 2nd	...
23	Dakshin-i-Hind	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munna Lal	...	For Ashar	...
24	Dakshin-i-Panipat	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Husain Ali	...	July 5th	...
25	Dakshin-i-Chandrika	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly.	Demodar Shastri	...	For the 1st fortnight of Jaisth.	...
26	Dakshin-i-Pradip	Aligarh	Ditto	Monthly	Balkrishnan Bhat	...	For June	...
27	Dakshin-i-Pradip	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-d-Din	...	June 30th	...
28	Dakshin-i-Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	July 1st & 5th	...
29	Dakshin-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	...	1st	...
30	Dakshin-i-Tar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Faqir	...	3rd	...
31	Dakshin-i-Tar	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Fandit Chintaman Rao.	...	"	...
32	Dakshin-i-Tar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Husain	...	1st	...
33	Dakshin-i-Tar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Mahabir Prasad	...	"	...



34	Khair Khawāṭ-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	June 30th	...	...	...	20
35	Khair Khawāṭ-i-Pan-	Gujran-	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 29th	...	...	...	600
36	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	July 1st & 5th	...	3rd & 7th	440 copies (in-	cluding 60
					...			respectively.	copies taken	by Govt.)
					...				50 copies.	...
37	Lama-i-Nār	Jampur	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 2nd	...	8th	209	...
38	Lawrence's Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	June 28th	...	2nd	100	...
39	Meroor Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	July 3rd	...	7th	176	...
40	Mashri-i-Qutub	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	...	" 4th	...	6th	130	...
41	Mashri-i-Qutub	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 2nd	...	7th	130	...
42	Mashri-i-Qutub	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 1st	...	5th	450	...
43	Mashri-i-Qutub	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	For June	...	"	...	...
					...				...	...
44	Mashri-i-Qutub	Bihar	Ditto	Ditto	...	June 30th	...	4th	100	...
45	Mashri-i-Qutub	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	...	July 3rd	...	5th	250	...
46	Mashri-i-Qutub	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	...	" 1st	...	7th	126	...
47	Mashri-i-Qutub	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 3rd	...	"	162	...
48	Mashri-i-Qutub	Batwah	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 1st	...	5th	160	...
49	Mashri-i-Qutub	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	June 29th	...	2nd	130	...
50	Mashri-i-Qutub	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 27th	...	"	99	...
51	Mashri-i-Qutub	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 29th	...	"	598	...
52	Mashri-i-Qutub	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	...	July 1st	...	3rd	131 copies (in-	cluding 49
					...				copies taken	by Govt.)
					...				365 copies.	...
53	Nar-i-Awar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 8th	...	8th	180	...
54	Nar-i-Awar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 1st	...	5th	620 copies (in-	cluding 90
55	Nar-i-Awar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 3rd to 5th	...	1st to 5th	copies taken	by Govt.)
					...			respectively.	524 copies.	...
56	Oudh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 4th	...	"	...	...



TABLE VI. LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	June 28th & 1st July 1882.	1882. 6th	300 copies.
58	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	July 3rd	" 4th	300
59	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad.	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinnadan.	" "	" 4th	400
60	Prince of Wales Meerut	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 4th	" 6th	70
61	Gazette. Rader-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 3rd & 6th	" 4th & 7th respectively.	430
62	Rafah-i-Lam	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Chand	" 3rd	" 7th	700
63	Refurmer	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Navin Chandra Rai,	" "	" 6th	750
64	Ryder-i-L-Akhar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	" 2nd	" 5th	250
65	Sabko Karmachari	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfa-l-din	" 1st	" 3rd	112
66	Sajida-i-Akhar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	June 29th	" 2nd	400
67	Safar-i-Hind	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	" 30th	" 3rd	250
68	Sahas	Allahabad.	Bengali	Weekly	Rajai Kant Basu	July 5th	" 8th	250
69	Sajjan Kirti Sadak	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 3rd	" 7th	225
70	Shah-i-Qadri	Lucknow.	Urdu	Ditto	Taswar Hussain	" 1st	" 5th	175
71	Shah-i-Far	Cawnpore.	Ditto	Ditto	Ibrahim Beg	" 4th	" 6th	175
72	Shah-i-Far	Muzaffargarh.	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 5th	" 7th	225
73	Shah-i-Far	Agra	Ditto	Monthly	Maula Fakih	For Ramadan and Shawwal.	" "	225



74	Tibyan-i-Akbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	July 2nd	...	5th	...	84	..
75	Taiya-i-Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	... Weekly	Willayat Ali	May 7th, 14th, 21st, & 28th.	...	7th	...	200	..
76	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	Ditto	... Daily	Gyan Chand	June 26th to 3rd July.	...	4th & 7th respectively.	...	1,100	..
77	Wagya-i-Alam	... Ghazipur,	Ditto	... Weekly	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad	July 3rd	...	7th	...	250	..
PRIYA DAS, M.A.,											
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.											
ALLAHABAD,											
The 1st July, 1882.											
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